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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,206	03/25/2004	Chih-Kang Wu	JCLA11123	8641
23900	7590	10/03/2005	EXAMINER	
J C PATENTS, INC.			TON, MINH TOAN T	
4 VENTURE, SUITE 250			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
IRVINE, CA 92618			2871	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al (US 5944405).

Takeuchi discloses a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising: a liquid crystal display panel 6; and a back light module comprising: a reflector 2 disposed on the exterior; at least a light source disposed over the reflector; a diffusion plate 8 disposed on the reflector and over the light source, wherein the thickness of the diffusion plate is between 1-10 mm (overlapping Applicant's range of 4.1-15 mm); optical films comprising at least a lens sheet disposed on the diffusion plate, layers within the liquid crystal display panel.

It is noted that overlapping ranges have been held as at least obvious. Further, Takeuchi discloses the diffusion plate having a particular thickness such as 1-10 mm (overlapping Applicant's range of 4.1-15 mm) for achieving advantages preventing distortion (see at least col. 7, lines 22-25). Therefore, it would have been at least obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a diffusion plate having a particular thickness such as 1-10 mm (overlapping Applicant's range of 4.1-15 mm and also overlapping 10-15 mm), as has been held as at least obvious, and for achieving advantages preventing distortion.

Takeuchi discloses other supporting layers between the reflector and the diffusion plate such as layer 1. Takeuchi discloses the layer 1 comprising an optically transmissive plate (see at least col. 6, lines 5-6). Further, it would have been at least obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a supporting means such as a frame, as common and known in the art, for advantages such as mechanically securing (i.e., mechanically supporting) a backlight module.

Takeuchi discloses the light source comprising at least a tube. Further, others such as LEDs are common and extremely well known in the lighting technology.

The use of other optical films such as brightness enhancement films (BEFs), prism films is common and known in the art for achieving advantages such as brighter display device. Therefore, it would have at least obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ optical films such as brightness enhancement films (BEFs), as common and known in the art, for achieving advantages such as brighter display device.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed 07/21/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant contends Takeuchi fails to disclose a supporting component disposed between the reflector and the diffusion plate. Takeuchi's optically conductive plate 1 receiving light does not constitute the supporting component.

Takeuchi discloses supporting components such as the layer 1 comprising an optically transmissive plate (see at least col. 6, lines 5-6), wherein the layer 1 is disposed between the

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reflector and the diffusion plate. As presently claimed, the layer 1 constitutes Applicant's supporting component disposed between the reflector and the diffusion plate.


***Conclusion***

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Contact Information***

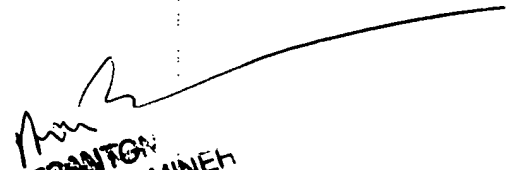
5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Toan Ton whose telephone number is (571) 272-2303.

  
**TOANTON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

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September 30, 2005

  
TO: NTG  
PRIMARY EXAMINER